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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,791	12/15/2005	Anders Angelhag	9564-8	3015
20792	7590	03/31/2008	EXAMINER	
MYERS BIGEL, SIBLEY & SAJOVEC PO BOX 37428 RALEIGH, NC 27627			BRANDT, CHRISTOPHER M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/560,791	Applicant(s) ANGELHAG, ANDERS
	Examiner CHRISTOPHER M. BRANDT	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 47-86 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 47-86 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-146/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Action is in response to applicant's amendment file on January 7, 2008. **Claims 47-86** are still pending in the present application. **This Action is made FINAL.**

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 47-86 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 47-86 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cannon et al.** (US PGPUB 2003/0032460 A1, hereinafter Cannon) in view of **Diaz et al.** (US Patent 6,675,006 B1, hereinafter Diaz) and further in view of **Mori** (US Patent 7,269,444 B2).

Consider **claim 47 (and similarly applied to claims 66, 67, and 86)**. Cannon discloses a method of connecting a plurality of devices to a common accessory, comprising:

receiving a first selection signal, at the common accessory from a selection device remote from the common accessory, configured to give a clear indication that a device is specifically associated with one of the plurality of devices on the common accessory such that the clear indication is observable by a user of the common accessory and the one of the plurality of devices (paragraphs 11, 46, read as receiving a request for access to a wireless hands-free gateway from one of the plurality of wireless phones. In addition, Cannon discloses a clear indication to be presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver)); and

establishing a connection between the one of the plurality of devices and the common accessory responsive to the first selection signal based on clear indication (paragraph 10, read as a wireless hands-free device comprises a piconet front end adapted to establish an audio path with a wireless phone over a piconet network, and a speakerphone functionality module);

wherein ones of the plurality of devices are associated with a predetermined order of priority (abstract, paragraphs 22, 33, 37, 39, 40, 50, 64, 66, 68, read as the driver is given the highest priority and then the all passengers other than the driver may be similarly prioritized and given access on a first come-first served basis).

Cannon discloses the claimed invention but fails to explicitly teach to highlight a first output indicia.

However, Diaz discloses highlighting a first output indicia (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention of Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Cannon and Diaz contained a method which differed from the claimed method by the substitution of establishing a connection comprises establishing a connection between the one of the plurality of devices and the common accessory based on the predetermined order of priority such that a connection between a device having a highest predetermined priority and the common accessory is established first if the device having the highest predetermined priority is present and a connection between a device having a next highest predetermined priority and the common accessory is established if the device having the highest predetermined priority is not present (Cannon discussing the driver having the highest priority and the passengers given equal priority among themselves based on a first come-first served basis (see abstract)).

Mori contained the substituted method of establishing a connection comprises establishing a connection between the one of the plurality of devices and the common accessory based on the predetermined order of priority such that a connection between a device having a highest predetermined priority and the common accessory is established first if the device having the highest predetermined priority is present and a connection between a device having a next highest predetermined priority and the common accessory is established if the device having the highest predetermined priority is not present (figure 4, column 4 lines 17-21, column 6 lines 60-63, column 7 lines 23-25, read as priority indicates the priority of the connections of the audio-line, the digit “1” has the highest priority and the priority decreases as the digit indicates a higher

value. In addition, the car-navigation system has the highest priority in the device database and therefore is elected as an apparatus to be connected. It is noted that the device is read as the common accessory. Moreover, when the navigation system is not detected on the wireless LAN, the handset has a higher priority and the ringing sound is produced. It is noted that not detected is read as not present).

Therefore, Mori shows that one of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted Cannon's method of the driver having the highest priority and the passengers being prioritized and given access on a first come-first served basis with Mori's substituted method which would have yielded predictable results.

In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Mori into the invention of Cannon and Diaz in order to allow the most suitable apparatus at relevant time and location to be automatically selected (column 2 lines 29-31).

Consider **claim 48 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose receiving an input change signal, at the common accessory from the selection device remote from the common accessory, configured to highlight a second output indicia different from the first output indicia, that is specifically associated with a second one of the plurality of devices on the common accessory such that the highlighted second output indicia is observable by a user of the common accessory and the second one of the plurality of devices; and establishing a connection between the second one of the plurality of devices and the common accessory responsive to the received input change signal based on the highlighted second output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 49 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the selection device is remote from the common accessory and the one of the plurality of devices (Cannon; paragraph 31).

Consider **claim 50 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the selection device is remote from the common accessory and integrated with the one of the plurality of devices (paragraph 31).

Consider **claim 51 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose storing an identity of the one of the plurality of devices with connection parameters for the one of the plurality of devices and with control data for outputting the first output indicia of the one of the plurality of devices (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46).

Consider **claim 52 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose reconnecting the one of the plurality of devices to the common accessory after the established connection has been interrupted, wherein reconnecting comprises reconnecting the one of the plurality of devices based on the predetermined order of priority (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 53 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the first output indicia associated with the one of the plurality of devices to be highlighted at the common accessory is stored in the one of the plurality of devices and communicated to the common accessory (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 54 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose storing the predetermined order of priority for each of the plurality of devices for establishing connections to the common accessory (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37).

Consider **claim 63 and as applied to claim 47**. The combination of Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the first output indicia associated with the one of the plurality of devices is selectable responsive to a predetermined sequence of input control signals.

Consider **claim 64 and as applied to claim 47**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the first output indicia is coloured light (R,G,B,Y) (Diaz, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 65 and as applied to claim 64**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the coloured light (R,G,B,Y) is provided by means of a light emitting diode (LED) (Diaz, abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 68 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the common accessory is further configured to: receive an input change signal from the selection device remote from the common accessory, the received input change signal being configured to highlight a second output indicia, different from the first output indicia, that is specifically associated with a second one of the plurality of devices on the common accessory such that the highlighted second output indicia is observable by a user of the common accessory and the second one of the plurality of devices; and establish a connection between the second one of the plurality of devices and the common accessory responsive to the received input change signal based on the highlighted second output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 69 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the selection device is remote from the common accessory and the one of the plurality of devices (Canon; paragraph 31).

Consider **claim 70 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the selection device is remote from the common accessory and the one of the plurality of devices (paragraph 31).

Consider **claim 71 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose a storage device configured to store an identity of the one of the plurality of devices with connection parameters for the one of the plurality of devices and with control data for outputting the first output indicia of the one of the plurality of devices (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46).

Consider **claim 72 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the common accessory is further configured to reconnect to the one of the plurality of devices after the established connection has been interrupted based on the predetermined order of priority (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 73 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the first output indicia associated with the one of the plurality of devices to be highlighted at the common accessory is stored in the one of the plurality of device and communicated to the common accessory (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 74 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose a storage device configured to store the predetermined order of priority for each of the plurality of devices for establishing connections to the common accessory (Cannon; paragraphs 33, 37).

Consider **claim 84 and as applied to claim 67**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the first output indicia is coloured light (R,G,B,Y).

Consider **claim 85 and as applied to claim 84**. Cannon and Diaz disclose wherein the coloured light (R,G,B,Y) is provided by means of a light emitting diode (LED) (Diaz, column 3 lines 16-31) (Diaz, abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Claims 55-62, 75-83 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cannon et al. (US PGPUB 2003/0032460 A1, hereinafter Cannon)** in view of **Diaz et al. (US Patent 6,675,006 B1, hereinafter Diaz)** in view of **Mori (US Patent 7,269,444 B2)** and further in view of **Kinnunen (US PGPUB 2002/0173347 A1)**.

Consider **claim 55 and as applied to claim 54 (and similarly applied to claim 75)**. Cannon, Diaz, and Mori disclose the claimed invention but fail to explicitly teach wherein the predetermined order of priority is based on a last selected first to use scheme.

However, Kinnunen discloses wherein the predetermined order of priority is based on a last selected first to use scheme (paragraphs 33, 37, 38, read as the hands-free device now considers the daughter's mobile telephone to be the last user rather than the mother's mobile telephone. In addition, the hands-free device will be connected to the mobile telephone of the user who is designated the last user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the invention of Cannon, Diaz, and Mori so that the user to last use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to the user hands-free device (paragraph 38).

Consider claim 56 and as applied to claim 55 (and similarly applied to claim 76).

Cannon, Diaz, Mori, and Kinnunen disclose wherein a record of a last time selected is stored linked to each of the plurality of devices (Mori; column 4 lines 12-24).

Consider claim 57 and as applied to claim 56 (and similarly applied to claim 77).

Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose outputting an output indicia of a device that was last connected to the common accessory responsive to an interruption of the established connection; and establishing a connection between the device that was last connected and the common accessory responsive to the output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider claim 58 and as applied to claim 57 (and similarly applied to claim 78).

Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose receiving an input change signal at the common accessory; outputting an output indicia of a next device that was last connected to the common accessory responsive to the received input change signal; and establishing a connection between the next device that was last connected and the common accessory responsive to the output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz column 3 lines 16-31, Kinnunen; paragraphs 17, 27, 35, 37, 38).

Consider claim 59 and as applied to claim 47 (and similarly applied to claim 79).

Cannon, Diaz, and Mori disclose the claimed invention but fail to explicitly teach storing the predetermined order of priority for establishing connection to the common accessory for each of the plurality of devices, the order of priority being based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with each of the plurality of devices.

However, Kinnunen discloses storing a predetermined order of priority for establishing connection to the common accessory for each of the plurality of devices, the order of priority being based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with each of the plurality of devices (paragraphs 33, 35, 37, 38, read as the junction box 100 pages user/mobile telephones in a particular order based on the various data that was stored. The junction box 100 first pages a default. User and then the last user/mobile telephone that was designated the last user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the invention of Cannon, Diaz, and Mori so that the user to last use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to the user hands-free device (paragraph 38).

Consider claim 60 and as applied to claim 59 (and similarly applied to claim 80).
Cannon, Diaz, Mori, and Kinnunen disclose wherein a record of a fixed priority is stored linked to each of the plurality of devices (Mori; column 4 lines 12-24).

Consider claim 61 and as applied to claim 60 (and similarly applied to claim 81).
Cannon, Diaz, Mori, and Kinnunen disclose outputting an output indicia of a device having the highest fixed priority responsive to an interruption of the established connection; and establishing a connection between the device having the highest fixed priority and the common accessory responsive to the output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider claim 62 and as applied to claim 61 (and similarly applied to claim 82).
Cannon, Diaz, Mori, and Kinnunen disclose receiving an input change signal; outputting an

output indicia associated with a next device having the next highest fixed priority responsive to the received input change signal; and establishing a connection between the device having the next highest fixed priority and the common accessory responsive to the output indicia (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz column 3 lines 16-31, Kinnunen; paragraphs 17, 27, 35, 37, 38).

Consider **claim 83 and as applied to claim 82**. Cannon, Diaz, Mori, and Kinnunen disclose wherein the first output indicia associated with the one of the plurality of devices is selectable responsive to a predetermined sequence of input control signals (Cannon; paragraphs 40, 46, Diaz column 3 lines 16-31, Kinnunen; paragraphs 17, 27, 35, 37, 38).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher M. Brandt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1098.

The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30a.m. to 5p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on (571) 272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Christopher M. Brandt

C.M.B./cmb

March 9, 2008

/George Eng/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617